

MA314Q(05)-1

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These data are also available on Internet through the U.S. Department of Commerce and STAT-USA by subscription. The Internet address is: www.stat-usa.gov/. Follow the prompts to register. Also, you may call 202-482-1986 or 1-800-STAT-USA, for further information.

For general CIR information, explanation of general terms and historical note, see the appendix.

Current Industrial Reports

Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division, (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Christina Kane, 301-763-5192. For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-763-4673.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Table 1. Shipments of Carpet and Rugs: 2000 to 2005
 [Millions of dollars]

Year	Rugs, carpet, and carpeting	Woven carpet and rugs	Tufted carpet and rugs	Other carpet and rugs
2005.....	13,994.3	594.9	13,095.9	303.5
2004.....	r/ 13,179.3	r/ 589.8	12,224.6	r/ 364.9
2003.....	r/ 11,785.3	r/ 422.9	10,958.7	403.7
2002.....	r/ 11,747.0	r/ 416.9	10,936.1	394.0
2001.....	12,175.5	645.6	11,104.7	425.2
2000.....	11,983.2	464.5	10,996.4	522.3

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

Table 2. Shipments of Carpet and Rugs: 2005 and 2004
 [Quantity in thousands of square yards. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product code	Product description	2005		2004	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Total.....	2,056,528	13,994,342	2,023,886	13,179,219
3141101000	Woven carpet and rugs.....	90,752	594,926	r/ 92,843	r/ 589,798
	By fiber of face yarn:				
3141101002	Cotton.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3141101004	Manmade.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3141101006	Wool.....	1,790	94,105	1,743	88,301
3141101008	Other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3141103110	Tufted carpet and rugs.....	1,862,077	13,095,874	1,819,572	12,224,567
	By type:				
3141103112	Washable scatter rugs, bathmats, and sets (rugs 6' x 9' and smaller).....	a/ 108,709	a/ 704,337	a/ 89,085	a/ 719,862
3141103114	Hard-backed nonwashable accent/area rugs (6' x 9' and smaller).....	65,633	561,149	r/ 62,549	515,559
3141103116	Room size rugs over 6' x 9'.....	b/ 2,623	b/ 104,993	a/r/ 3,616	122,087
3141103118	Roll goods 6' and larger, excluding artificial grass.....	1,563,650	11,263,637	1,528,908	10,258,238
314110311A	Tufted artificial grass for nonathletic surface.....	a/ 22,343	a/ 63,969	a/r/ 23,591	b/r/ 61,793
314110311C	Automobile and aircraft carpeting.....	a/ 99,119	a/ 397,789	111,823	547,028
	By fiber of face yarn:				
314110311E	Nylon.....	1,083,835	9,086,969	1,066,630	8,667,567
314110311G	Polyester.....	218,692	1,310,489	r/ 192,403	r/ 1,002,338
314110311J	Polypropylene.....	508,306	2,320,585	506,627	2,171,637
314110311L	All other.....	51,244	377,831	53,912	383,025
	Other carpet and rugs.....	103,699	303,542	r/ 111,471	r/ 364,854
3141105002	Knitted.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3141105004	Needle punched.....	a/ 96,787	b/ 194,849	r/ 103,210	r/ 247,241
3141105006	Felt.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3141105008	Braided, hooked, and other carpet and rugs, n.e.c.	a/ 6,801	107,513	a/ 6,966	113,319

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

Note: Percent of estimation for each item is indicated as follows: a/10 to 25 percent of this item is estimated. b/26 to 50 percent of this item is estimated. c/Over 50 percent of this item is estimated.

Table 3. Shipments, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Carpet and Rugs: 2005 and 2004
 [Quantity in millions of square meters. Value and calculated import duty in millions of dollars]

Product class code	Product description	Manufacturers' shipments		Exports of domestic merchandise 1/		Percent exports to manufacturers' shipments		Imports for consumption 2/		Apparent consumption 4/		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value 3/	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2005													
	Carpet and rugs.....	1,719.3	13,994.3	97.9	875.9	5.7	6.3	168.4	1,890.8	1,789.8	15,009.2	9.4	12.6
3141101	Woven carpet and rugs.....	75.9	594.9	3.3	49.4	4.3	8.3	78.2	664.7	150.8	1,210.2	51.9	54.9
3141103	Tufted carpet and rugs.....	1,556.7	13,095.9	73.2	723.9	4.7	5.5	45.2	464.3	1,528.7	12,836.3	3.0	3.6
3141105	Other carpet and rugs.....	86.7	303.5	21.4	102.6	24.7	33.8	45.0	761.8	110.3	962.7	40.8	79.1
2004													
	Carpet and rugs.....	r/ 1,692.0	r/ 13,179.2	88.0	764.1	r/ 5.2	r/ 5.8	177.6	2,020.8	r/ 1,781.6	r/ 14,435.9	r/ 10.0	r/ 14.0
3141101	Woven carpet and rugs.....	r/ 77.6	r/ 589.8	3.8	44.8	r/ 4.9	r/ 7.6	80.8	693.0	r/ 154.6	r/ 1,238.0	r/ 52.3	r/ 56.0
3141103	Tufted carpet and rugs.....	1,521.2	12,224.6	69.4	637.9	4.6	5.2	57.9	602.6	1,509.7	12,189.3	3.8	4.9
3141105	Other carpet and rugs.....	r/ 93.2	r/ 364.9	14.8	81.4	r/ 15.9	r/ 22.3	38.9	725.2	r/ 117.3	1,008.7	r/ 33.2	71.9

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

1/Source: Census Bureau report EM 545, U.S. Exports.

2/Source: Census Bureau report IM 145, U.S. Imports for Consumption.

3/Dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.

4/Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total manufacturers' shipments plus imports.

Note: For comparison of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based product codes with Schedule B export codes, and HTSUSA import codes, see Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2005

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
3141101000	Woven carpet and rugs.....	5702.10.0000	5702.10.1000
		5702.31.0000	5702.10.9010
		5702.32.0000	5702.10.9020
		5702.39.0000	5702.10.9030
		5702.41.0000	5702.10.9090
		5702.42.0000	5702.31.1000
		5702.49.0000	5702.31.2000
		5702.51.0000	5702.32.1000
		5702.52.0000	5702.32.2000
		5702.59.0000	5702.39.1000
		5702.91.0000	5702.39.2010
		5702.92.0000	5702.39.2090
		5702.99.0000	5702.41.1000
			5702.41.2000
			5702.42.1000
			5702.42.2020
			5702.42.2080
			5702.49.1020
			5702.49.1080
			5702.49.1500
			5702.49.2000
			5702.51.2000
			5702.51.4000
			5702.52.0000
			5702.59.1000
			5702.59.2000
			5702.91.2000
	5702.91.3000		
	5702.91.4000		
	5702.92.0010		
	5702.52.0090		
	5702.99.1010		
	5702.99.1090		
	5702.99.2000		
3141103110	Tufted carpet and rugs.....	5703.10.0000	5703.20.1000
		5703.20.0000	5703.20.2010
		5703.30.0000	5730.20.2090
		5703.90.0000	5703.10.0020
			5703.10.0080
			5703.30.0020
			5703.30.0030
			5703.30.0080
			5703.90.0000
3141105002, 004, 006, 008	Other carpet and rugs.....	5701.10.0000	5701.10.1300
		5701.90.0000	5701.10.1600
		5702.20.0000	5701.10.4000
		5704.90.0000	5701.10.9000
		5705.00.0000	5701.90.1010
			5701.90.1020
			5701.90.1030
			5701.90.1090
			5701.90.2010
			5701.90.2020
			5701.90.2030
			5701.90.2090
			5702.20.1000
			5702.20.2000
			5704.90.0010
			5704.90.0090
			5705.00.1000
			5705.00.2005
			5705.00.2015
			5705.00.2020
	5705.00.2030		
	5705.00.2090		

1/Source: 2005 edition, Harmonized System-based Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States.

2/Source: Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (2005).

Appendix.

General CIR Survey Information, Explanation of General Terms and Historical Note

GENERAL

The CIR program has been providing monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of industrial activity for many years. Since 1904, with its cotton and fats and oils surveys, the CIR program has formed an essential part of an integrated statistical system involving the quinquennial economic census, manufacturing sector, and the annual survey of manufactures. The CIR surveys, however, provide current statistics at a more detailed product level than either of the other two statistical programs.

The primary objective of the CIR program is to produce timely, accurate data on production and shipments of selected products. The data are used to satisfy economic policy needs and for market analysis, forecasting, and decision making in the private sector. The product-level data generated by these surveys are used extensively by individual firms, trade associations, and market analysts in planning or recommending marketing and legislative strategies, particularly if their industry is significantly affected by foreign trade. Although production and shipments information are the two most common data items collected, the CIR program collects other measures also such as inventories, orders, and consumption. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment, aerospace equipment, and consumer goods.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The U.S. Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic census, manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is too large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. The CIR program includes a group of mandatory and voluntary surveys. Typically the monthly and quarterly surveys are conducted on a voluntary basis. Those companies that choose not to respond to the voluntary surveys are required to submit a mandatory annual counterpart corresponding to the more frequent survey.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS), 1997

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in the 1997 Economic Census has had a major impact on the comparability of current and historic data. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those that left manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries that came into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. The net effect of the classification changes are such that if the 1997 value of shipments data for all manufacturers were tabulated on an SIC basis, it would be approximately 3 percent higher.

Listed below are the NAICS sectors:

- 21 Mining
- 22 Utilities
- 23 Construction
- 31-33 Manufacturing
- 42 Wholesale Trade
- 44-45 Retail Trade
- 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
- 51 Information
- 52 Finance and Insurance
- 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
- 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
- 61 Educational Services
- 62 Health Care and Social Assistance
- 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- 72 Accommodation and Food Services
- 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

FUNDING

The Census Bureau funds most of the surveys. However, a number of surveys are paid for either fully or partially by other Federal Government agencies or private trade associations. A few surveys are mandated, but all are authorized by Title 13 of the United States Code.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

Survey error may result from several sources including the inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey, response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding the reported data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to these nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is the imputing of data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data that fail logic edits. Missing figures are imputed based on period-to-period movements shown by reporting firms. A figure is considered to be an impute if the value was not directly reported on the questionnaire, directly derived from other reported items, directly available from supplemental sources, or obtained from the respondent during the analytical review phase. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are suppressed or footnoted. The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

DATA REVISIONS

Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected figures from respondents, late reports for which imputations were originally made, or other corrections. Data that have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published data are indicated by footnotes.

DISCLOSURE

The Census Bureau collects the CIR data under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, which specifies that the information can only be used for statistical purposes and cannot be published or released in any manner that would identify a person, household, or establishment. "D" indicates that data in the cell have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of information pertaining to individual companies.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL TERMS

Capacity. The maximum quantity of a product that can be produced in a plant in 1 day if operating for 24 hours. Includes the capacity of idle plants until the plant is reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Consumption. Materials used in producing or processing a product or otherwise removing the product from the inventory.

Exports. Includes all types of products shipped to foreign countries, or to agents or exporters for reshipment to foreign countries.

Gross shipments. The quantity or value of physical shipments from domestic establishments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale or use. Shipments of products purchased for resale are omitted. Shipments of products made under toll arrangements are included.

Interplant transfers. Shipments to other domestic plants within a company for further assembly, fabrication, or manufacture.

Inventories. The quantity or value of finished goods, work in progress, and materials on hand.

Machinery in place. The number of machines of a particular type in place as of a particular date whether the machinery was used for production, prototype, or sampling, or was idle. Machinery in place includes all machinery set up in operating positions.

Net receipts. Derived by subtracting the materials held at the end of the previous month from the sum of materials used during the current month.

Production. The total volume of products produced, including: products sold; products transferred or added to inventory after adjustments for breakage, shrinkage, and obsolescence, plus any other inventory adjustment; and products that undergo further manufacture at the same establishment.

Quantities produced and consumed. Quantities of each type of product produced by a company for internal consumption within that same company.

Quantity and value of new orders. The sales value of orders received during the current reporting period for products and services to be delivered immediately or at some future date. Also represents the net sales value of contract change documents that increase or decrease the sales value of the orders to which they are related, when the parties concerned are in substantial agreement as to the amount involved. Included as orders are only those that are supported by binding legal documents such as signed contracts or letter contracts.

Quantity and value of shipments. The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

Stocks. Total quantity of ending finished inventory.

Unfilled orders (backlog). Calculated by adding net new orders and subtracting net sales from the backlog at the end of the preceding year.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The annual MA314Q, Carpet and Rugs, was published for 6 years, 1962 to 1967. The semiannual, M22L, Tufted Textile Products, was initiated in 1951 and was published for 17 consecutive years. Both of these surveys were discontinued at the end of 1967 when the quarterly survey, MQ22Q, was established. The collection of data on a quarterly basis, for this series, began with the first quarter of 1968 and continued until 1985. (Also, for the years 1988 and 1989, the quarterly survey was conducted.) Since 1986, the series has been published as an annual, MA314Q, Carpet and Rugs.

Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.